2 6 APR 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR:	(See Distribution List)	
FROM:		25 X 1
	Director of Global Issues	
SUBJECT:	Afghanistan: Preliminary 1985 Grain Outlook	
		25 X 1
	ached memorandum is a preliminary outlook for the n crop. It focuses on weather conditions thus far	
	ilability for the remainder of the season.	25X1
2. Two addi	tional crop reports will be forthcoming. The	
	for August, will include a more detailed	
	op conditions and make some gualitative judgments crop size. The final report, to be published	
	vill provide a comprehensive look at regional	
	give our best estimate of 1985 wheat outputa of total food productionand assess Kabul's	
tenuous food situ		25X1
3. This rep	port is based on analysis of	25X1
and meteorologica	al data. Comments and questions are welcome and	
may be addressed OGI,	to the Chief, Agricultural Assessments Branch,	25X1
061,		23/1
		25 X 1
Attachment:		25X1
Afghanistan: FGI M 85-10123,	Preliminary 1985 Grain Outlook	
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MEMORANDUM			
Afghanistan: Preliminary 1985 Grain Outlo	ook		
Timely, widespread rains since late March have Afghanistan's critically low irrigation supplies, the averting a major crop disaster. As a result of the believe that there are now sufficient amounts of water the winter wheat cropAfghanistan's principal food harvest. Prospects for the summer crops such as correction are less promising, however, because the mount snowpackthe main source of water for these cropsthan normal this year.	ereby rainfall, we er to sustain grainuntil n, rice, and ' tain		
Background			
Afghanistan produces some 85 percent of its food and industrial crops on irrigated land. Water for the irrigation system comes primarily from the snow-fed rivers flowing out of the central mountain region, and is augmented by spring rains. Because little rainfall occurs after April, the rivers depend on snow melt to maintain their flow during the late spring and summer, when the demand for water is high. As a result, snow accumulation during the winter is an important factor determining crop production, especially summer crops, in Afghanistan.			
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1985	Weather	Summary

Analysis of meteorological data--although generally sparse and incomplete -- indicates that average snow depth this spring in Afghanistan during the mid-March to mid-April period was as much as 40 percent less than in 1984. The smaller snowpack coupled with generally dry weather during March caused irrigation supplies -- as measured by the amount of water seen flowing in rivers and streams 25X1 --to reach critically low levels by late March. This problem was remedied, however, by widespread, abundant rainfall from 29 March to 13 April. received as much or more rain during this period than their yearly average, according to Afghan weather reports. In addition, mid-Ap25X1 river flows are now good to excellent and that irrigation canals are full. 25X1

Preliminary Outlook for the 1985 Grain Crop

Although it is still too early in the crop season to quantitatively estimate 1985 grain production in Afghanistan, the recent rains precluded what almost certainly was shaping up to be a major harvest disaster. We believe that the irrigated winter wheat crop--about 80 percent of total wheat output--now has enough water to survive until harvesting begins in late May. The dryland winter wheat crop, grown in the northern plains region, also benefited from the rainfall. Wheat is the staple crop in the Afghan diet.

The outlook for Afghanistan's summer crops--mainly corn, rice, and cotton--is less favorable. Because of the smaller-than-normal mountain snowpack, we expect many of the country's rivers and streams to run dry before these crops mature. The resulting shortage of irrigation water will reduce grain yields and may prompt farmers to cut back on planted area as well. The magnitude of crop damage will depend on what stage of growth the plants are in when irrigation supplies are depleted. Crops are most vulnerable to moisture stress during flowering--the stage when maximum potential yields are determined.

Snow depth in the spring is a good indicator of snowfall during the winter and of water availability for spring and summer irrigation. Snow depths were calculated by the US Air Force from snow brightness measurements taken from meteorological satellite imagery and from estimated snow accumulations based on analysis of temperature, cloud cover, and cloud type. This information was supplemented, when available, with precipitation amounts reported by Afghan weather stations.

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FIGURE 2. AFGHANISTAN: SNOW DEPTH, MID-MARCH TO MID-APRIL 1985 COMPARED TO 1984



